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SCI TWELFTH ARMY GROUP
MUNICH

*See cover sheet to
Send liaison in Tie Five
to Berlin*
X/396

11 July 45

SUBJECT: Oberleutnant Dr. Murad PERID

TO : CO X-2 Germany

*Adults
Take up Field file*

INTERROGATION REPORT

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
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FOR COORDINATION WITH Germany

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INTRODUCTION

1. Oblt. Dr. Murad FERID was located at MIESBACH, Bavaria, on information given by Obstlt. FECHNER (of the "Tip Case"). FERID's present address is: Tölzerstrasse 131 1/2, Bei Eisenhofer, Miesbach, Bavaria, some 60 Kms SE of Munich.

2. Oblt. FERID was born 1908 in Saloniki, Greece. His father, Mehmed FERID BEY, now dead, was a Turkish officer; he is reported to have had a close contact with the British through Sir John FRENCH. Murad's mother, Wilhelmine, is a daughter of a Polish physician, Dr. Joseph SWITLIK, who had to emigrate from Poland after the Polish Insurrection of 1863. He came first to Munich and then to Turkey.

3. Murad's grandfather, William HUMMEL, was for many years an honorary consul of the USA in Munich. And Murad's cousin, Isabella HUMMEL, is married to Professor John GRAHAM, a biologist at the Alabama University in Tuscaloosa.

4. Since Murad FERID was baptized in a Christian Church (R.Catholic), he and his mother were never accepted in the Turkish circles in Saloniki. For that reason the family left Greece and settled in Munich, Germany.

5. By profession FERID is a lawyer (Staatsanwalt = County Prosecutor). In order to be acceptable both to his German friends and to his clients, he dropped part of his name ("BEY") identifying him as a Turk, and in 1933 joined the fashionable NSDA Party; but under the Nazi Regime his life was quite miserable: he was never wholly accepted as a "pure Aryan" and "true German".

6. From 1935 to 39 he spent about 2 months out of each year receiving basic training in the Army; and at the end of this training he was made a 2nd Lt of the Reserve (Leutnant d.R.). In August 1939 he was drafted into the regular army as an artillery officer. He served in France, Yugoslavia, and Russia. In Russia he was wounded and sent to a hospital.

7. After he recuperated, he was interviewed by Maj. MARWEDE, Maj. ABSHAGEN, and Col. LAHOUSEN for a service with Abwehr. His special qualification for the job with the Abwehr was his knowledge of languages (he speaks German, French, English, Spanish, Italian, Greek, Turkish, and Serbian) and his knowledge of the Balkans (he travelled in Greece, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Austria).

8. At the end of the war FERID was working as a personnel officer at the Hqs of Mil Amt D in Reit-Im-Winkel.

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But on 22 April he deserted and came home to Miesbach to live with his wife, mother, and infant child. He reported both to the local Police and Military authorities under his true name, but did not report that he was member of the GIS. He claims that the last question was not asked of him, which is borne out by the fact that he did not attempt to hide anything when he was approached by the undersigned.

PERSONAL DATA

9. Murad FERID-BEY was born in Saloniki (at that time part of Turkey) on 11 April 1908. His father died in 1909. In 1910 he moved with his mother from Saloniki to Munich. He attended Prep School in Munich from 1915 to 1918. After the Prep School he studied in the Wilhelms-gymnasium at Munich. Here he was always made to feel a foreigner and was urged to change his Turkish name. He compromised by dropping the second half of his last name (BEY).

10. In 1925 and 26 he travelled all over the Balkans with his mother. He graduated from college in 1927. From 1927 to 1931 he studied law at the University of Munich. During this time he became a naturalized German citizen (1929), though Turkey had refused to cancel his Turkish citizenship. In 1929 his American uncle, Prof. John J. GRAHAM, spent several months in Germany staying at his mother's house in Munich.

11. In 1931 FERID passed his law exams and applied for a "referendar"-of-law. For those born in Germany this was just a formality, but in FERID's case it required a special decision by the Ministry of State. His application was granted with the note: "Exception". From 1931 to 1934 FERID served as a "Referendar" at Munich courts and in various administrative offices. At the same time he was an Assistant Professor at the Munich Institute for Comparative Law. Here he specialized in Roman Law, Comparative Law, and International Law. In 1932 he graduated from the Munich Faculty of Law and earned his doctorate. In 1934 he was made an "Assessor"-at-Law.

12. Now he went to a "Docents' Training Camp" at Dambritsch, Silasia. Here it was to be decided whether he had a "correct philosophical and political" outlook on life. And he had to have this before he was permitted to teach at the University. But the Camp Commandant, Obersturmbannfuehrer GRUNDIG, a former common laborer, disqualified him as "unsuitable for teaching in a German university".

13. This shattered FERID's hopes for a teaching career. So he decided to follow the law career. In January 1935 he was made the "Gerichtsassessor" and the following year the "Staatsanwalt" at the Staatsanwaltschaft, München I.

14. 26 Aug 39 he was drafted into the Army. In 1942 he married Iselotte HALL, daughter of Wilfred HALL of the Munich Branch of the Dresdner Bank. In 1944 he became a father.

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ARMY LIFE, BEFORE THE WAR (1935-1939)

15. FERID received his basic (compulsory) training (Grundausbildung) in five instalments in the period August 35 to June 38.

First Training: 8 weeks with the "Artillerie Regiment Nürnberg" at Furth, August and September 1935.

Second Training: 8 weeks in Autumn 1936. He passed an exam to become an "Offizieranwärter" (Officer-Aspirant).

Third Training: 6 weeks in May and June 1937 as a "Gefreiter/Offizieranwärter", in Munich.

Fourth Training: 4 weeks in May 1938 as an "Unteroffizier/Offizieranwärter" with an Arty Regt at Freising.

Fifth Training: 6 weeks as a "Wachmeister/Offizieranwärter" in May and June 1938 at Freising.

After this he was discharged and nominated for a "Reserve-offizier". He received his commission as a second Lieutenant (Leutnant d. R.) in January 1939.

ARMY LIFE, DURING THE WAR (1939-1941)

16. FERID was drafted into the regular Army 26 August 1939 and assigned to the "Ersatzabt. Art. Regt" in Eger, Czechoslovakia. He was transferred to a combat unit (Arty Abt. 752) on 20 Sep 39. This unit trained for a while at Grafenwöhr and then sent to the Moselle front (end of Oct 39). He was transferred for a short time to an Ersatzabt of Arty Regt 10 in Amberg/Oberpfalz, and again back to a combat unit (Arty of 183 Inf. Div.). Here he became aide to the CO of the First Abt., Major GAVEIS. This division wintered (39-40) in Camp Minsingen, Würtenberg, and in the Spring of 40 fought in vicinity of Longwy. After the Armistice on the Western Front 183d Div was sent to the frontier of the "Protectorate", near Olmütz; then took part in the attack on Yugoslavia, and returned to Germany (Graz) in the Spring of 41. The same year it was sent to the Russian Front, near Smolensk. Here FERID was wounded and sent to a hospital, and from the hospital was transferred to Ersatzabt. 173 in Pilsen, Nov. 1941.

CONTACT WITH THE ABWEHR

17. By now FERID had enough fighting and was trying to get out from the combat troops at any cost. He applied for a job as an interpreter and a translator. He went to Berlin and was interviewed by Lt.Col. MARWEDE, Major ARNOLD, Major PARTL, Col.v. LAHOUSEN, and Capt. ABSHAGEN. This interview was successful for FERID, and he was transferred to Abwehr II, January or February 1942.

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ABWEHR II SCHOOL

18. The only Abwehr school ever attended by FERID was the Abwehr II School at Quenz. Subjects taught were: incendiaries, sabotage materials used by the Abw II V-Leute, and chemical compounds utilized in sabotage work. His teachers: Dr. WEIDL, Dr. KÖNIG, and Dr. SCHULZ. Strictly speaking, FERID never had any "intelligence" training at all; knowledge about German Intelligence had to be picked up in the course of his work with the Abwehr; knowledge about enemy intelligence was limited to members of Abw I.

WORK WITH AMT AUSL./ABW. II, REF. SOS

19. After completing the 3-week course at the Quenz School, FERID was assigned to Amt Ausland/Abw II as head of the Referat Süd-Ost-Süd. The CO of the Amt was Major PARTL, and his assistant was Hptm. Dr. EISENBERG.

20. FERID's work here consisted of reading records of men sent to the Amt by the Brandenburg Regt, finding a suitable post for them in Abw II, and settling the financial claims of the employees of the Amt.

21. Referat SOS covered the following countries: Syria, Iraq, Transsylvania, Turkey, Palestine, Arabia, Saudi Arabia, and Egypt. In the course of his work FERID made contacts with some assistants of the MUFTI, such as Safuadel HUSSEINI and Dr. JANDALI. He also made a study of the Revolt of GHAILANI (Hashid al Ghailani) in Iraq in Spring 1941 in order to draft a protest against a certain Mr. GROBBA. (Further details on this point will be dealt with in a later report as an annex to the Ferid Report).

22. The outposts of the Referat at that time were the so-called "II-Bearbeiter" attached to the various Abwehrstellen (FAKs and FAs did not exist as yet). The following "II-Bearbeiter" were the information-gathering agencies under Referat SOS:

"II-Bearbeiter-Athen" under Maj. SCHIFFBAUER and Hptm. LAURINAT.

"II-Bearbeiter-Saloniki" under Sdflü SEGELOKE (and under it the "Aussenpost-Mytilene" headed by Fldw. BUNZ).

"II-Bearbeiter-Bei-Sonderstab-Felmy" in Athens under Major von SCHEVEN.

"II-Bearbeiter-Bei-KO-Türkei" under Lt. RUFF and Fldw. KÜHNLE.

"II-Bearbeiter-Bei-KO-Bulgarien" under Major FECHNER.

23. At this time FEBID was considered for a post with the German Consulate in Izmir or in Iskenderun. But

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the Auswärtiges Amt (Foreign Office) did not want any interference from the Abwehr; the Abwehr people were known as "experts" without any diplomatic training, and, therefore, were apt to involve the consular employees in embarrassing situations; and, besides, the Foreign Office had its own way of collecting information, and it was not concerned with either success or failure of the work of Abwehr II. In any case, FERID's plan fell through.

WORK WITH ABWEHRSTELLE ATHENS

24. In 1942 the Wehrmacht had the situation in the Balkans and in the Near East well under its control, and the "II-Bearbeiter" Offices had nothing to do. Since life in Athens was not very pleasant (because food, clothing, and entertainment was either very poor or very expensive). So the officers of the "II-Bearbeiter's" Office at Athens finally convinced the Central Office in Berlin to close this Athens outpost as such and send someone from Abw II as a sort of liaison officer. FERID was chosen for this job.

25. FERID arrived in Athens July 42. The only personnel he was allowed to keep were 3 enlisted men. FERID's work consisted of recruitment and partial training of agents for eventual work in Syria, Cyprus, Palestine, and Egypt. For quarters he was assigned to the Abwehrstelle Athen, under Lt. Col. SENSBURG.

26. V-Leute were recruited through Greek politicians and influential foreigners living in Greece. All enterprises (Unternehmen) were assigned by Abwehr II Dienstanweisung and had to be also approved by the Sonderstab F. And if Turkey was contemplated to be used as a transit country, consent of the Istanbul II Referate had to be acquired.

27. By the end of 42 some men were ready to be sent. But these men did not want to accept the fluctuating Greek Drachma as payment for their intended work. Since no other currency was available in Athens, FERID made a trip to Berlin to make the necessary arrangement. He reported to EISENBERG, who told him that all the Near East projects were to be entirely dropped. German retreat from Caucasus was viewed by EISENBERG as a sure sign that the war against Russia was lost, that the Germans would never break through into the Near East, and that Abwehr, even at its best, could do nothing to change the situation. It was at this point that EISENBERG gave FERID some personal advice: "forget your work, and, instead, collect around you men on whom you can depend at the time of the inevitable final defeat".

28. When FERID returned to Athens, activity of Abwehr II in Athens practically ceased. SENSBURG had reserved all the available gasoline and cars for use of his own department, Abw I. But this did not matter because in a short time FERID received order to prepare for dissolution of the whole Leitstelle Abwehrstelle in Athens. Abwehrstellen were to give way to the newly created FAKs and FATs. They were to be

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mobile and not hampered by the useless paperwork and the multiple chain of command, which paralyzed the work of the Abwehrstellen. Another reason for the dissolution of the Abwehrstellen was the evident intention of the SS to bring all of the Abwehr under its control. The newly organized FAKs were no more under direct control of the Abwehr but under the IC of the Army, and the SS at that time was not willing to fight the whole Army for control of such small units as the FAKs.

WORK WITH FAK 201

29. Now FERID was transferred to FAK 201 in Belgrade. The FAK's CO was Lt. Col. STROJIL. Here he remained from Summer 43 to Oct 44. He administered the affairs of officers and men of the FAKs under FAK 201; he also drafted reports on the FAK's activity for transmittal to Army Group IC (HALING), to the Leitstelle in Vienna (FECHNER), and to Berlin. He was also in charge of materiel supply to the Trupps of the FAK.

TRANSFER TO THE MAIN OFFICE IN BARUTH

30. In the course of his work with FAK 201, FERID met Lt. Col. FECHNER of Leitstelle II SO, and, recalling the advice given him by EISENBERG, he applied for a transfer to the Leitstelle in Vienna, because he found out that the people in the Leitstelle were the kind upon whom he could rely in any crisis. But before his request for dismissal from FAK 201 was granted, his intended post at the Leitstelle was filled (by ZIEGLER), so, instead, he was taken in by EISENBERG to the main office which in the meantime had moved from Berlin to Baruth.

31. During this move the organization of Abwehr II had also changed: LAHOUSEN was given a combat command on the Russian front; FREYTAG-LORINGHOVEN took over for a while, but he did not pay much attention to his job (evidently his time was taken by the plans of the 20th July affair - since he was the one who supplied the dynamite to STAUFFENBERG); shortly LORINGHOVEN was replaced (on his own request) by Major NAUMANN, a young General Staff Officer. The choice of the young, inexperienced NAUMANN was indicative of the fainting importance of the Abwehr. What is more, NAUMANN considered himself to be liquidator of Abwehr.

32. In Summer of 44 the WEHRMACHTSFÜHRUNGSSTAB IC Chef der Frontaufklärung was created (It was under Oberst Frh. v. SUSSKIND-SCHWENDI. The WFStIC had tactical direction of all I, II, and III FAKs and FAKs; but the "abwefachliche" (advisory/technical) direction remained with Abwehr II, even when it was renamed "MIL AMT D". The WFStIC itself was still Chef der Aufklärung and as such under OKH. Now the WFStIC was re-named "MIL AMT F" and was put under its new chief Col BUNTRÖCK.

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33. Even when Abw II became Mil D, NAUMANN still understood that his job was that of an alienator. One by one the prerogatives and powers of Mil D were given to Mil F. This lasted until Mil D was taken over by Major LOOS, Jan 45. LOOS considered Amt D equal to Amt F, and, since there was no clear-cut distinction made between the field of operation of the two services - BUNTROCK and LOOS were constantly at each other's throats.

34. FERID's job in Saruth was that of a liaison officer between Mil D and its field units (Leitstellen and FAKs and PATs) in the South East. When he came back from his first liaison trip to Vienna and Z greb, Mil D was already on the way to its new location in BIRKENWERDER.

FERID'S WORK WITH MIL D, REFERAT SO (SudOst)

35. When Mil D settled in Birkenwerder FERID became the head of its Referat Sout-East. His predecessor, Lt. NIKLASH was transferred to Prague. FERID's work here consisted of collating information received from the Leitstelle and from the Kommandos and Trups in the field; of gathering information for a planned enterprise in the SE Europe; of arranging for shipment of the necessary supplies needed by the Leitstelle in Vienna.

36. In Feb 45 Mil D was moved to Bad Elster. This move was disastrous to the Amt: the LT (Leitertechnik = supply-ing sabotage materiel) was somehow lost (It was scheduled to be established in Marquartstein, but only few officers made the trip; all heavy equipment was lost); all women-soldies went home; many documents and office equipment never caught up with the office.

37. Before the Mil D had time to settle down, it was again on the move, this time to Reit-Im-Winkel. And in this transfer almost all the Mil D got lost: all those whose homes were in the North of the Danube went home; Referat Ost and Referat F never showed up in Reit-Im-Winkel.

38. Ferid himself went first to see his wife in Miesbach, and then went to Pertisau to visit his friend, FeCHNEH. He went back to Reit-Im-Winkel only when Maj LOOS showed up suddenly and took him along on his way back to Reit-Im-Winkel. On 22 or 23 April FERID deserted Mil D, took his bicycle and went home to Miesbach to stay for good.

C O M M E N T

39. FERID was allowed to continue to stay at home in Miesbach. His address was made known to the CIC at that town. It was made clear to him that he is under house arrest. The CIC in Miesbach was requested to leave him alone at least for a few days until he is interviewed. Primary reason for this action was that FERID was under doctor's care when he was

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contacted. He has a weak heart, and a type of some persistent fever contracted in Greece.

40. FERID is now supplying us with more details on his work with Abwehr II. It is planned that he remains where he is until his information is exhausted and his case thoroughly studied.

B. A. HOLTSMAK
S/A, SCI, MUNICH

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ADDENDA

ORGANIZATION OF ARMY GROUP F

41. CHIEF OF STAFF, General WINTER, Bavarian, typical Nazi-General, was rumored to have had immediate contact with the "Führer."
42. ADJUTANT, Ia, Colonel SELMAYER, General-Staff officer, about 45 yrs old, had a home in Munich and in Landshut.
43. CHIEF AIDE, Colonel v. EISENHART-ROTHE, committed suicide in Autumn 44, unknown reasons.
44. SUPPLY OFFICER, IIb, Lt. Col. RATHGENS, was removed and likely arrested because he had some connection with the plot of 20th July.
45. INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, Ic, INTELLIGENCE OFFICER, Colonel Franz v. HARLING, General-Staff officer, typical Prussian militarist, haughty, brutal to his subordinates, creeping before his superiors, at home somewhere in Hamburg.
46. LIAISON OFFICER, Lt. Col. HINTERSEER, Bavarian, comes from Rosenheim, elderly quiet man, who was abused very much by Harling.
47. Hinterseer's Assistant, Major FLAD, a Dresden lawyer, sensitive, religious.
48. ORDERLY OFFICERS Capt. MERREM, in charge of enemy situation and daily report, 1st Lt. STRMAD.
49. UNDER THE DIRECTION OF Ic were:
 - a- PAK 111
 - b- PAK 201
 - c- PAK 310
 - d- GFP (Security Police).
50. PAK 111
Members of PAK 111:
 - a- Lt. Col. SENSBURG, Was brought up in Munich, his family lives in Wiesbaden; noisy, formal, subservient to his superiors.

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- b- Major PROBST,
Austrian, linguist.
- c- Sdfl KRAUSHAAR,
- d. Sdfl MERTENS,
Personal attendant of Senzburg.

FATs under the control of FAK 111: FAT 177.

FAK 201

- 50. CO of FAK 201- Lt. Col. Karl STROJIL,
Austrian, drunkard, narrow-minded. It was understood that
he either lost his life or was captured while defending
Sprottau, Prussia. He was succeeded by
- 51. Major MODRINIAC,
Austrian, with good knowledge of the Balkans.
- 52. Attached officers of Fak 201:
 - a- 1st Lt. Dr. Murad FERID.
 - b- Lt. ARNING,
descendant of an old Lüdenschedt family of protestant ministers, clever, capable, diligent, student of law, strong opponent of Nazism, about 27 yrs old.

FATs under control of FAK 201

- 53. FAT 202 under Capt. HENSS, a teacher from Ordensburg.
This FAT was formerly in action in the Kossovo-Plain,
on the border between Albania and Serbia. Later it was transferred to the South Army Group in Hungary.
- 54. FAT 214 under 1st Lt. KOPS, who caused his superiors a lot of headaches because he rarely obeyed any political instructions, very skillful in training foreigners.
 - Lt. Willi HOFFMANN, killed in Dalmatia.
 - Lt. GÜNTHER.This FAT was originally in eastern Albania, near Struga and Ochrid Lake. Later it was transferred to Dalmatia with Hqs in Sibenik.
- 55. FAT 215 originally under Capt Rene KRAMER, who was killed in a plane attack in Podgorica, Montenegro. Kramer's successor was for a time a Capt KNISCHE, who in his civil career was a professor at the Marburg University as reward for his Nazi efforts. Knische was displaced by 1st Lt. SCHNEIDER.
 - This FAT was active in Montenegro.
 - Other officer of this Fat: Lt. HAMMERSCHMID, killed;
 - and Lt. STRAUB, an Austrian.

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56. FAT 216

Originally this FAT was under Capt. MODRINIAK, who was promoted to a Major and took over FAT 201. Modriniak's successor was Lt. ZAWADIL, very loquacious, self-possessed man.

Other officers: Lt. BACHER, a young student from Graz.

Lt. RUCK.

This FAT had its Hqs in Sunja (?), Slavonia.

57. FAT 219.

This Trupp was in charge of 1st Lt. MÜLLER, a Dresden photographer with bad manners and strong Nazi convictions. The Trupp was sent to Athens in the Autumn of 44, without complete personnel and equipment. In Jan 45 the Trupp retreated to Bosnia.

58. FAT 208

This Trupp was headed by Lt. Dr. Hans-Christoph MESSOW, very learned, modest, taciturn, credulous man without any knowledge of practical life; in civilian life he was an archeologist.

Other officer of this Trupp: Lt. MATTHES.

This FAT had its Hqs in Metkovic, S of Mostar on the Dalmatian coast.

59. FAT 250

The Trupp's CO was Lt. Dr. KRAUTZBERGER, member of the Reichstag, Sudetengerman, easily influenced and misled man.

Other officer of the Fat - Lt. SCHWANZER, a Volksdeutscher from Slovakia, Nazi of the worst type

In Summer 43 this Trupp was transferred from Tunisia to Saloniciki. It cooperated with Greeks and Greco-Roumanians in Greece, the Kutzovlache and Aromounes. The Trupp had three areas of operation: Northern Sporades, the CHALKIDIKE Peninsula, and in the vicinity of the Olympe. After the German retreat from Southern Balkans this FAT was transferred to the Southern Army Group together with FAT 202.

60. FATs 217/218

Originally these two Trupps were separate but under the joint command of the "Deutscher-General-In-Bulgarien". At that time they were in civilian clothes and charged with the supervision of chromate transport from Turkey to Germany. Later on they were militarized and placed under one single command.

The CO of the combined forces of Trupp 217/218 was Capt. ZIEGLER, a clever, dispassionate man, and a capable organizer; eventually Ziegler was sent to the Leitstelle in Vienna.

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na.
Other officer with the Trupp: Lt. KOPS, a personal enemy of Zi
Ziegler, and Lt. SCHWANZER, who was later transferred to
Trupp 250.

In August or September 44 this Trupp was trapped by Bulgarian
Partisans and lost about half of the personnel in dead or
wounded. What remained of them was taken to Belgrade and
then to Vienna, where the unit was reorganized and made
into 2 Trupps and sent to Slovakia.

61. PAK 310

Lt. Col. KLINCKMÜLLER was the CO,
an old polite gent, very sociable but without any spe-
cial organizational talent; was much abused by HARLING.

Other officers of the Kommando:
Major GIOMBIG (or Glombik), a judge from Oppeln/Silesia,
elderly, nervous, and sick man, leading a very solitary
life.

1st Lt. HAFNER, Austrian, a schoolteacher, rumoured to
have been in difficulties with the NSDAP.

FATs controlled by the Kommando: 377, 381, and others.
Officers with these Trupps: 1st Lt. BOIGNER and Lt. PANDER.

62. GFP, Security Field Police

Oberfeldpolizeidirektor Dr. LOOS (no relation to Major
LOOS), had the rank of a Lt. Col., Austrian, police offi-
cial of the old Vienna type.

Feldpolizeidirektor Dr. STEPAINSKY, before the war he was
police commissioner in Berlin. It was rumored that he was
not considered to be "politically very reliable".

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\$63. CHANGES IN BWEHR III, SUMMER 1942 TO SUMMER 1944

1942 1944

Oberst v. LAHOUSEN—Chef Abwehr II—Major NAUMANN

Major ABSHAGEN	Chefgruppe II	Hptm. Dr. EISENBERG
Oblt. NAUMANN	Ia	Hptm. Dr. EISENBERG
	Büro Offizier	
	-Zahlmeister	
	-Registratur	
Nonexistent	IIa	ZIERLACKS
"	IIb	BITTNER
"	IIc	Büroffizier NAUMANN
"	IId	Oblt. BOLDT

Obstlt. HOTZEL	Gruppe II West	Major ASTOR
	-West/Verwaltung	
	-WN	Hptm. SCHÖNEICH
	-WS	
	-SW	Hptm. LORMIS
Hptm. LAHN	Nord	Sdfl. HARMS
Hptm. ASTOR	"	
Hptm. KÖNGSBERG	"	
Hptm. NAUMANN	"	
Hptm. NEITZERT	"	
Sdfl. HARMS	"	
BALUM (rank unknown)	"	

Oberst STULTZE—Gruppe II Ost—Absorbed by Gruppe SO

Oberst MARWEDE	Gruppe II SüdOst	
	-SO/Verwaltung	Major KOCH
Major PARTL	SOS	
Sdfl. Dr. WAGNER	SON	
	-MO	
Hptm. Dr. EISENBERG	OR	

	-Gruppe II Technik	Obstlt. MARWEDE
	-TEGEL Laboratories	Major EHRMAN
	QUENZ Abw School	
Oberst MARGUERRE	Other Personnel	
Major POSER	"	
Major STEIN	"	
Oblt. DIERINGER	"	
Dr. SCHULZ	"	
Dr. KÖNIG	"	

Inf. Regt. z.b.V. 800
 "BRANDENBURG"—Personnel and Supply
 Pool—
 a) Inf. Regt. "KURFÜRST"
 b) Inf. Regt. z.b.V. 1001

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64. INF. REGT. z.b.V. 800 "BRANDENBURG" was stationed at Generalfeldzeugmeisterkaserne at Brandenburg.
CO of the Regt. was Oberst HÄHLING v. LANZENAUER;
Hähling's Ass't was Hptm. PINKERT.
This regiment was taken from under the jurisdiction of Abwehr II and reorganized as a combat division.
 65. INF. REGT. "KURFÜRST" was at first stationed in Brandenburg, then it was moved to Kamenz/Saxony.
CO of the Regt. - Maj. PARTL; his Ass't - Oblt. SCHREIBNER.
 66. INF. REGT. z.b.V. 1001 was headed by Obstlt. MARWEDE.
The Regimental Staff was in JICIN, Czechoslovakia.
One Abteilung was known to have been stationed at GRAZ.
 67. "KURFÜRST" supplied materiel and German personnel; and
"Regt. 1001" supplied foreign personnel, e.g., the "Legionairs" - to the FAs and FAMs.
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ORGANIZATION of MIL AMT D

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CO- Major LOOS.

68. TERRITORIAL REFERATS:

- Ref. West - Covered Scandinavia, England, France, N.America.
Capt. SCÖNEICH, and a woman sec'y.
Ref. OST - Covered Russia, Baltic Countries, Finland.
Oblt. GAMBCKE, Lt. RAUPACH, Lt. MENNER, 3 EMs and
2 women sec'ies (one of them Frl. JULIUS).
Ref. SW - Covered Spain, Portugal, Italy, Africa, S.America.
Capt. LORMIS, Sdfl. HARMIS, Dr. STRÜCKER.
Ref. SO - Covered the Balkan and Near Eastern countries.
Oblt. PERID, Lt. NADOLNY, Uffz. MÜLLER, Jäger
RAIMUND, Sec'y Frl. SOMMER.

69. TECHNICAL REFERATS: (in charge of Dr. Werner EISENBERG)

- Ref. II A - Capt. ZIERLACK and his sec'y Frl. KUTZ.
In charge of all officers and civilian em-
ployees. He kept roster of all officers of
FAKs and FATs, of the Leitställen, and of the
Unternehmen.
Ref. II B - Capt. BITTNER, Pvt. ZECHNER.
In charge of supply and organizational matters.
Ref. II C - Lt. NEUMANN.
In charge of issue of passes, permits, passes.
Ref. II D - Lt. BOLDT.
In charge of technical records: V-Leute, Unter-
nehmen.

70. ATTACHED UNITS:

- Ref. P, Liaison to the Luftwaffe - Lt. PAULUS, Lt. SCHRÖDER.
In charge of PAG (PersonenAbsetz Gerät = paracuting equipment); he personally flew the V-Leute to their assigned territory.
Lt PAULUS is the inventor of the PAG of special type, preventing agents from being separated during the process of parachuting. He used to spend most of his time at the Flugplatz AIMING, near Salzburg, in conjunction with the airfield's chief Luftwaffe engineer, SHTAMER.

SPECIAL FUNDS REFERAT- Stabszahlmeister TODTE, a woman sec'y,
a Sgt. SCHMIED.
He supplied special funds (all large sums and foreign currency).

LEITERTECHNIK (LT)- Some 10 officers. In charge of them was at one time Col. MAURITIUS, later allegedly displaced by Major EHRMAN. Other known officer of this unit: Lt. TRAPHAGEN. The LT supplied sabotage material, weapons, and clothes to the Unternehmen.

RADIO COMMUNICATION- The Amt maintained only a small station, a link with the station in Obing. W/T operator: Obgefr. SIEGMUND.

CO of the STABSKVARTIER- Major MENGER.

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UNTERNEHMEN IN SO

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71. BÄR In Bulgaria. One group was par-chuted near Sofia. Another group was being prepared.
72. ALGOL In Albania. Leitstelle was preparing to bring a group of Kossovo-Albanians and drop them at the Kossovo airfield in Albania. It was still in the stage of preparation when disorder started.
73. REGULUS In Roumania. In cooperation with Horia SIMA, the Roumanian politician, some members of the Iron Guard were trained as V-Leute. At least 4 or 5 were known to have been dropped equipped with W/T sets.
74. VUK In Serbia. Some Serbians Nationalists of the "Sbor" movement, Chetniks and adherants of Drago Mikhailovich were organized and trained for guerilla warfare. One of the groups was left in Montenegro before the German troops retired from the region. They were led by the Serbian Lt. PAREZANIN. They settled in the Hqrs. of Serbian Chetniks in Villa del Nevoso in Istria. Another group was dropped in Jan. 45 in the Kropnovik Planina region, NW of Skoplje (Uskub).
75. KINO Lt. Baron von STÖRCK, a young Austrian, planned to go to Crete and from there to send men to Greece for sabotage purposes. He was known to have been preparing for this operation, seeking men, collecting materials when the final disorders began. FERID gave him an Oberpionier KOCH. He is thought to have been dropped by JU 290.
76. POLLUX When FAT 250 was retiring from Greece it had taken with itself some Greco-Roumanian volunteers (Kutzno-Vlaches and Aromunes). Some of these men were trained with the intention of having them dropped near the Olympe. The date of this operation was to be 14 Feb. 45. The radio (Allied) announced that a bunch of parachutists were caught near Vitina in the Peleponese. Those could have been the men of the Pollux.
77. MAMMUTH A group of three men (Lt. MÜLLER and two others) were taken from Crimea in Autumn 42 and dropped near Kirkuk (Iraq). They were immediately taken prisoners of war.
78. HAI In April or May 42 a group of Brandenburg men were brought by a submarine to the African coast under the command of Lt. Kiefer. All wore full German battle-dress. They were to sabotage the Litoral RR near Marsah Matruh and to return by the U-boat. The sub returned without them. Later it was learned that they were taken prisoners by the British. Lt. KIEFER was exchanged in 1944.

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ABWEHRSTELLE ATHENS

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79. Leiter Obstlt. SENSEBURG. In peacetime he was chief of the Abwehrstelle Wiesbaden. He succeeded Oberst DISCHLER, formerly of Abwehrstelle Hamburg, in Athens.
80. I-LUFT. Maj. PROBST.
I M: Korvettenkapitän LIEDIG, at the same time serving as assistant to the Military Attaché of the German Legation in Athens. His successor was Korp. Kap. SOKOL, later reported in Portugal.
81. Other I Personnel.
Korp. Kap. v. CALL, Austrian from Graz, about 60 yrs. old.
Oblt. s.S. IRENER
Sonderfū. MÜLLER
Herr SCHENK A captain of the last war, later serving as an officer-instructor at the Afghanistan War Academy in Kabul. He returned from Afghanistan with the rest of the German Colony in 1940 or 42 through Turkey.
Sonderfū. MERTENS.
Sonderfū. KRAUSHAAR, personal friend of DISCHLER and SENSEBURG.
In addition there were some 12 or 14 women secrts and 10 drivers.
82. II Personnel.
Oblt. Dr. M. PERID
Fw. GLANNING
Gefr. PULST
Gefr. BECHOLD
Sec. Frl. BALLAUFF
83. III Personnel.
Obstlt. HOFMEISTER
Korp. Kap. MEINKE
Hptm. PFEIFFER
Sonderfū. LUBOS
10 Sec'ties.
8 Drivers
84. Paymasters Office.
Obersahlmeister FISCHER
Herr WOLF, civilian employee.

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SONDERSTAB FELMY of SONDERSTA **SECRET**

85. Arabic Legion consisting of about 3000 men, partly Arab PWs and partly Germans trained in desert warfare.
Stabschef: Obstlt. MEYER-RICKS, later fallen in Tunisia.
The only other known officer was Hptm. HARTEN

Amt II Workers with Sonderstab F:

Obstlt. v. SCHEVEN comes from Wiesbaden, and did the same work as II/Ast Athens, namely to transport agents by U-boat to Syria, Palestine, Egypt. In Autumn 42 the Sonderstab F was transferred to the Caucasuses. It was intended to winter in the Caucasus and in 43 to attack through the Persian Plains to Iraq. Most of the Arabs refused to serve in the Caucasuses and were brought back to Germany. The Sonderstab retreated from the Caucasuses in the Autumn and Winter of 42. The remainder was set up in Tunis. The Führungsstab with a few Arabs returned to Germany at the end of 43 and were reorganized into the 68th Corps. General FELMY was at that time the CO in the Peleponese.

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PERSONALITIES

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CONTACTS MADE BY PERID WITH GREEK AND ARMENIAN COLLABORATORS
WHILE WITH ABWEHRSTELLE ATHENS

86. Lt. Col. PAPAGEORGIOU, an old admirer of Germany, German wife.
- 87- Col. KOUKOULAKIS, head of EEE.; he had 5 volunteers for the Cyprus operation. These people were trained at the Abwehrstelle; but before they could be sent across KOUKOULAKIS demanded assurance from the German Government to the effect that Cyprus would not return under Italian control, but either be independent or be joined to Greece. Result: the men were not sent, and PERID was admonished for dealing with political matters.
88. Dr. VLAIVIANOS, Odos Piraeon, Athens, Greek petty politician, German wife.
89. Dr. PAPARA, Odos Akademikas 25, Athens. A woman-physician, pro-German.
90. Dr. LOUSIDES, a lawyer, former student at Göttingen. He had to leave his home at Cyprus for having taken part in the riots of 1931, when the Governor's palace was burned down.
91. Dr. ZACHARIADES, Odos Ilioden, Athens; a shipbuilding engineer with various shipbuilding establishments in Piraeus. During the war he made trips to Holland and somehow even to England.
92. Herr SLOMAN-STHANNER, whose sister was wife of Dr. ZACHARIADES; Sloman's address: somewhere in Piraeus; he was member of Abwehr II, German Istanbul representative of the DONAUSCHIFFFAHRTSGESELLSCHAFT (DDSG).
93. Georgios LIVACTICHES, 20 yr old aspirant to the office of the Greek Nazi Führer.
94. Chrysostomes GEORGIOU, Archbishop of Ianthi. For a time he was in Munich, serving as the priest in the Munich Greek Church (1927-1929). He was known to PERID from the Munich days already. The Italians expelled him from Ianthi. He remained a great friend of Germany, though not of Nazism and Hitler.
95. AGINOBAS, directed some people to PERID for employment in the Abwehr II Unternehmen.
96. KAITZAK, an Armenian from Cilicia, ousted by Turkey. He had some organization of patriotic Armenians which he managed to transport to Syria. He himself lived in Greece from 1922 on.
97. PERID'S ARMY ACQUAINTANCES
97. Law Student Peter v-ODELGA. ODELGA approached PERID and asked him for help in his efforts to get out of the German Army. PE-

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RID recommended ODELGA for a job with Abw III with a post in Crete; while at Crete ODELGA deserted and went over to the partisans there; later he was transported back to Greece where he continued his fight against the Nazis.

98. Herr HERMANN, proprietor at the Seegatterl Inn near Winkelmoes Hütten (6 km East of Winkel) where Amt Mil D was then located. HERMANN was in confidence of Maj DOOS; and was reportedly an SD stool-pigeon with Mil D. He has been arrested by some American unit about 27 May.
99. Qblt. HENTZSCH. Responsible for W/T of PAK 201 in Belgrade. From Belgrade he was sent to Stahndorf or Belsig and from there to Sigmaringen. While at Sigmaringen he was in charge of all technical side of W/T operation of all Abwehr in the West. He had difficulties with the Party because of his Jewish fiancee, Miss REISLAND, daughter of a well-known Coblenz doctor, Sanitätsrat REISLAND. He tried, but in vain, to get permission for marriage - and he was outspokenly bitter about the whole thing. A few days before 20th July (44) he made a remark to PERID that the next few days would witness some attempt on Hitler's life. HENTZSCH often discussed with PERID the possibility of going over to the British; the only reason which stopped him from this the "Germanische Sippenhaftung" theory, that is, that punishment for desertion was taken out on the deserter's family.
100. Rittmeister v. GRÜNING, last seen in Berlin in 1943; merchant by profession, home in Bremen, fanatic objector of the Nazi Regime.
101. Obstlt. SENSBURG. CO of Abwehrstelle Athens and later CO of PAK 111. Last seen at Belgrade. Comes from Munich, where he has some relatives at Gisolastrasse 2(?)
102. Obstlt. HINTERSEER. Assistant of Ic of Heeresgruppe F. Last seen in Zagreb, Jan 45. Originally from Rosenheim, Bavaria (Bahnhofstrasse).
103. Lt. NADOLNY. Last seen in Reit-In-Winkel April 45. His father, a former German Ambassador, reportedly remained at his estate at Gransee/Brandenburg. He had a letter of protection signed by Meletov.
104. Pvt. FELLINGER, last seen in Zagreb Jan 45. In charge of all materiel of PAT 215. In civilian life he was an engineer in Vienna. Also he had been some police functionary and a friend of PERI. He spent a whole year in the Concentration camp at DACHAU, because of his objection to Nazism.
105. Herr SCHEIK, Abwehr II civilian employee, former captain in the last war, but denied commission in this war because of his Jewish wife. He was the most important adviser on all

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Near EAST Intelligence work.
He is of Bavarian descent, has a house at PRIEN/Chiemsee,
where his family lives. Was seen at Vienna, autumn 44.

106. Lt. PAULUS,
Amt D Liaison Officer from the Luftwaffe. He and engineer
SHETTER are co-inventors of "PAG" ("PersonenAbsetzgerät"),
the German Parachute Landing Container (See: Report No. S-716,
made by 21 AG and based on information supplied by 105 SCI
Unit, Ref. EGO/ME11/SGM/279, dated - 26 Feb 45 and signed by
Lt. Col. E.G.COX).
SHETTER and PAULUS worked at their invention at ~~AS~~ Plugsag
Ailing, vic. Salzburg. Lt PAULUS personally parachuted agents
into the Sudost territory.

B. Holtzman

Date: 21 July 45

-Sant London: ✓
Work: ✓
Ref CIO, G-2, USAR: ✓
Ops File: ✓

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